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M. and Madame de Mauserre. In his emulation of the tone of novelists more trivial than himself he certainly hits the mark. Does he really see nothing indelicate in the walk and conversation of Madame de Mauserre, or does he simply put a brave face on it because prudery is a German virtue? This lady is living in what, out of a French novel, you will hardly find called by a politer term than concubinage with the gentleman whose name she has exchanged for that of her husband. Her conduct is irregular, but, if the author insists upon it, we are willing to believe that she is the most estimable person in the world. When, however, receiving, before half a dozen people, a letter announcing her husband's death, and making it possible to legitimate her union, she overflows into an amorous ecstasy, and calls upon every one to share her joy, we rather retract our admiration, and incline to think that she lacked a certain sense of the becoming, without which a lady's charms are precarious. This is simply a slight detail in evidence of the fact that every detail is perverted when the central idea is inharmonious. In a work pitched in a different key, we should, perhaps, have forgiven Madame de Mauserre her want of reserve. Heaven preserve us, says the author in conclusion, from *les consciences subtiles*. The subtlety of the conscience makes half its virtue, and we are afraid that M. Cherbuliez says more than he means, — or more than, as a disinterested student of human nature, he ought to mean. What, in fact, does all this prove, but that art should be before all things disinterested, and that a beautiful imagination may show to very poor advantage when impressed into the service of a transitory aim?

2. — *Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes*. By CHARLES C. JONES, JR. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1873. Large octavo. 532 pages. 31 plates.

THE author of this important work, a Georgian by birth, began at an early age to collect the Indian relics abounding in his native State. In the course of time this tendency developed itself into a regular scientific pursuit, resulting in the publication of various minor essays relative to aboriginal antiquities, but principally of the volume whose title is placed at the head of this notice. In this work the author presents the native inhabitants of Georgia, and the Southern States in general, as they were first seen by Europeans; enlarging on their physical characteristics, form of government, modes of war and hunting, games, domestic and matrimonial relations, religion, medical art, funeral customs, manufactures, and many other topics bearing on their condition

of existence. The greater portion of the book, however, is taken up with descriptions and representations of the earthworks of the district under notice, and of such implements, utensils, and ornaments of stone, clay, shell, etc., as belong to a period anteceding the occupation of the present Southern States by the white race. The aborigines of that region, it is well known, were more advanced in many respects than the tribes living farther north. The former, no longer in the pure hunter state, had become agricultural to some extent, cultivating maize and other nutritious plants, and thus, probably, derived their chief sustenance from the vegetable kingdom. As a consequence, they had abandoned the roaming habits of the more northern hunting tribes, and lived in large communities, governed by chiefs who exerted a despotic power over their subjects. Sun-worship was prevalent among them. Their manufactures, such as tools and weapons of chipped and polished stone, clay vessels, shell-ornaments, etc., were superior to those made by their Northern neighbors, and they paid more attention to the construction of their dwellings. Those of the chiefs were sometimes erected on artificial mounds. Yet, notwithstanding their approach to a more comfortable mode of life, they had not yet emerged from the age of stone, being totally unacquainted with metallurgy, though they sometimes hammered pieces of native copper, which they doubtless obtained from the Lake Superior region, into the shapes of implements or objects of personal adornment.

Several chapters of the work are devoted to descriptions of the earth-structures of Georgia. The tumular erections of that State chiefly occur in the valleys of the Etowah, Savannah, Ocmulgee, and Ogeechee Rivers, and were principally constructed for religious or sepulchral purposes. Shell-mounds abound along the coast and on the sea-islands. Of particular interest is a large tumulus on Stalling's Island in the Savannah River, above Augusta. This curious aboriginal monument of large dimensions is chiefly composed of river-shells, and served, doubtless, for many succeeding generations, as a depository for the dead. A few stone graves, that is, rude sarcophagi constructed of stone slabs, have lately been discovered in the Nacoochee Valley. They are often met — many of them together and forming regular cemeteries — in Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and other Western and Southern States.

From the contemplation of these more conspicuous tokens of Indian occupancy the author passes over to a full and minute description of aboriginal weapons, utensils, and ornaments, which forms the standard that enables us to judge of the skill displayed by the former occupants in fashioning stone, copper, clay, and other materials of which they availed themselves in producing those objects. This portion of the

book, which constitutes at least one half of its contents, will be particularly appreciated by all who take an interest in the minor details of North American archæology, more especially in the articles of stone, which are here, for the first time, fully and systematically described and figured. About twenty-five years ago, Messrs. Squier and Davis published the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," a work of great merit, which chiefly describes the earthworks of the State of Ohio, and also many of the objects of art discovered in the mounds during the survey. At that period, however, minor Indian relics attracted not that degree of attention which they command now, in consequence of the stimulus given by the important prehistoric discoveries in Europe. The large volumes of Schoolcraft likewise contain a certain amount of information concerning Indian stone implements, ornaments, etc.; but the data are scattered through the text without much order,—*disjecta membra* at best,—while the conclusions arrived at by the author are unsatisfactory in many instances. But the work under notice presents, for the first time, a full account of the various types of Indian objects of use and ornament, together with exhaustive historical evidence bearing on the methods of their application. It may be stated in this connection, that the author stands unsurpassed in point of research, having availed himself of all existing literary sources in order to elucidate the topics he discusses; and he has been particularly careful to quote, in support of his statements, the oldest works on North America, which are supposed to present the Indians as seen by the first Europeans. A glance at the numerous references will convince the reader of the great amount of study that necessarily preceded the composition of the volume.

In Chapter XI. the author treats of arrow and spear-heads, describing their endless varieties and the modes of manufacture. They mostly consist of flint; but the common white quartz was also employed, and a few in the author's collection are made of beautiful transparent rock crystal. Such exquisite specimens, apparently too costly to be applied to practical use, probably served only for show. These articles are always chipped, never ground. In addition, the chapter contains interesting details relating to Indian archery. Chapter XII. enumerates grooved axes, hand and wedged-shape axes (called celts in Europe), perforated and ornamental or ceremonial axes, chisels, gauges, scrapers, flint-knives, awls or borers, leaf-shaped implements, smoothing-stones, and, lastly, flint implements resembling those of European drift. Of these articles the grooved axes, commonly called tomahawks, and the wedge-shaped implements, occur very frequently, and are mostly made of dioritic stone, while perforated axes are far less numerous. The latter

represent neither weapons nor tools, but, doubtless, emblematic objects, which, attached to handles, were worn by the chiefs as badges of distinction. They are mostly of small size, but elegantly shaped and highly finished. The following chapters (XIII. and XIV.) are devoted to agriculture and fishing, and to the utensils employed in these pursuits, such as mortars and pestles, crushing-stones, net-sinkers, plummets, etc. Chapter XV. describes discoidal stones and the curious Chungkee-game (mentioned by Adair, Du Pratz, and others), in which these disks are used. In Chapter XVI. stone tubes, probably tools in the hands of the conjurers or medicine-men, are discussed. Chapter XVII. relates to stones for rounding arrow-shafts, to whetstones or sharpeners, pierced tablets, pendants, amulets, and other typical objects. In the following chapter (XVIII.) the author enlarges on the use of tobacco and the various kinds of Indian pipes, made either of stone or of clay. Some of the specimens figured are remarkable for their shapes and sizes. Chapter XIX. treats of the idol-worship and of idols. A remarkable stone image, found in the Etowah Valley, and perhaps belonging to the last-named class, is described and figured. The closing chapters (XX. to XXII.) give accounts of pottery, the use of pearls among the Southern tribes, and the utensils and ornaments made of shells. All these matters are well and thoroughly treated. The section on pottery derives special interest from the fact that the author's collection is particularly rich in excellent specimens of aboriginal ceramic art, which, it is well known, had arrived at a higher degree of perfection in the South than in other parts of the present United States. His remarks concerning the various applications of shells (utensils, money, ornaments) are equally interesting, and present the subject with a completeness never attained before.

The illustrations, representing nearly three hundred objects of Indian workmanship, and including several types hitherto not described, have been produced by the photolithographic process, and are faithful copies of the originals, with which the writer of this notice is well acquainted. With only a few exceptions the figured specimens are in the excellent collection of the author, who has made it a point not to present a single drawing that has appeared in any previous publication. Everything, therefore, is entirely *new*, — a feature that will be duly appreciated by all readers conversant with modern archæological writings, who are accustomed to see certain objects constantly reproduced in different books.

Enough has been said to illustrate the general character of the work, which really supplies a long-felt want, and certainly is destined to occupy a prominent rank among the archæological literature of our days.

Already the book has been most favorably noticed by the best authorities of Europe. Professor Carl Vogt, for instance, who certainly never indulges in praise where praise is not due, calls the volume in question "a work splendid in appearance and rich in contents, that must be classed with the best of its kind produced in our time."

3.—*Essays, Philological and Critical, selected from the Papers of*
JAMES HADLEY, LL. D. New York: Holt and Williams. 1873.

THE volume of Professor Hadley's Essays seems fully to justify the strong expressions of praise and regard in the Preface of his friend, Professor Whitney. These specimens show an exact and wide learning, a nice sense of truth, and an enthusiastic and genial spirit. Evidently, Professor Hadley was no mere pedantic classicist, devoted to writing poor poetry in dead languages, or even satisfied with a narrow range of microscopic verbal criticisms. He was a student of language with wide views, in accord with the most advanced modern notions of philological study, and had paid attention to Sanskrit and the comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages. The publication of his views on these subjects is very timely, when the leading journal of the country, the supposed exponent of high scholarship, often contains a covert sneer at comparative philology. Professor Hadley is a worthy example, to the classical students of this country, of the judicious combination of exact classical knowledge with a wide range of linguistic investigation. He was not, perhaps, an original authority in these matters, like his friend Professor Whitney, but he was always an intelligent critic of the labors of the most advanced pioneers. For, from the cast of his mind, he seems to have been rather a critic than an original investigator, and these pages show less original genius than perhaps might be expected in so inspiring a branch of study as philology. Still, we have not so much originality in this field, in this country, that we can afford to despise the remarkable excellence of Professor Hadley.

A little less than a third of the book treats of purely Greek subjects, though even here are traces of wider studies.

The first article, on the "Ionian Migrations," deals with Dr. E. Curtius's theory of the early settlement of Ionians on the eastern shore of the Ægean, before the migration from Greece proper. From the nature of the subject the criticism is not decisive, but it throws the weight of the author's opinions against the theory, and is as good a statement of the arguments as can be found.

The second reviews Bekker's digammated Homer.